

137-58-4-8659

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 334 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tsyb, P. P.

TITLE: The Potentials of Indium and Thallium on Electrolysis of Their Salts with a Mercury Electrode (O potentsialakh indiya i talliya pri elektrolize rastvorov ikh soley s rtutnym elektrodom)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta tsvetn. met., 1956, Nr 1, pp 181-188

ABSTRACT: Light has been shed on the relationship between cathode and anode potentials (CP, AP) in the electrolysis of the aqueous salts of In and Tl with an Hg cathode relative to the amount of metal in the amalgam at different D and temperatures. It is established that the potentials required for deposition of In and Tl on an Hg cathode are more electropositive than their normal potentials and shift in the direction of the more electronegative values as the concentration of metal in the amalgam increases. As D increases, the CP of In shifts toward the electronegative values and the AP toward the electropositive. Thus, when D=0, the potential for In is ~ -0.35 v, while when D=3 millamps/cm² it is from -0.76 to -0.80 v (at 18-23°C); any further

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The Potentials of Indium (cont.)

increase in potential is insignificant. The CP of Tl is virtually independent of D. With rising temperature, the CP of In salt electrolysis shifts toward the more electropositive values, while the AP undergoes virtually no change. In the electrolysis of Tl salts, both the CP and the AP are virtually independent of temperature. Experiments in the electrolytic decomposition of the amalgam show that, under certain conditions, the In and Tl are almost completely extracted from the amalgam by electrolysis.

N.G.

1. Indium--Electrodeposition--Analysis 2. Thallium--Electrodeposition
--Analysis 3. Indium salts--Electrolysis 4. Thallium salts--Electrolysis

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Potential of Indium during the electrolysis of its sulphuric acid solutions with a mercury electrode. M. O. Serein and
P. E. Tsib (All Union Research Mining Institute)

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Tsyb, P.P.

137-58-5-9318

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tsyb, P.P., Batyuk, A.R., Getskin, L.S.

TITLE: On a Treatment of Lead Cakes Accompanied by Extraction of Rare Metals (O metode pererabotki svintsovых kekov s izvlecheniyem redkikh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 16, pp 22-24

ABSTRACT: The VNIItsvetmet has performed work on methods of treating Pb-cakes of the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Kombinat by means of granulation with strong H₂SO₄, followed by sulfatization of the grains by the FluoSolids process, as well as by acidic leaching. The composition of the initial cakes (in %) is as follows: humidity 24.9; total Zn content 10.46; total Pb content 33.59; Sb 0.06; Cl₂ 0.26; F₂ 0.01; Ga 0.001; In 0.0023; Tl 0.007; Ge 0.0026; Cu 1.90; Cd 0.19; Fe 3.62; As 1.17; Se 0.05; and Te 0.025. The cakes were first dried until the moisture content amounted to 4-6% and ground down to a 1-mm particle size. They were then granulated with H₂SO₄, the amount of the latter being equivalent to 110% of the theoretical amount required for the sulfatization of Pb, Zn, Cu, Cd, and Fe. The grains were subjected

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On a Treatment of Lead Cakes (cont.)

to sulfatization in a FluoSolids furnace for a period of 60 minutes at a temperature of 300°C. Expressed in %, the degree of sulfatization amounted to the following: Pb 99.5; Zn 71.6-83.0; Cd 64.7-67.7; Fe 47.3; Cu 100. In the course of the sulfatization process the following elements were sublimated 15% of Ge, 20% of As, and 25% of Se. After sulfatization the granules were leached with water. The solid-liquid ratio in the leaching process is equal to 1:3. After leaching, the solutions contain 2.8-3 g/l As, 0.1-0.15 g/l Sb, and 20 g/l Fe, the degree of extraction of As, Sb, and Fe being, respectively, 85-90%, ~50%, and 30%.

G.S.

1. Lead ores--Processing 2. Rare earth elements--Separation 3. Sulfuric acid
--Applications

Card 2/2

GETSKIN, L.S.; BATYUK, A.G.; TSYB, P.P.

Granulation of dustlike materials with use of a strong solution
of sulfuric acid. TSvet. met. 30 no.7:23-25 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

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Kataliticheskoye Obesserivaniye Kashpirskogo Benzina V Atmosfere Vodoroda,
Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 1, 32.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

PERMINOV, A.Ye.; ROMANOV, A.A.; MIZEROV, A.V.; TSYBA, M.M.;
ZHELUDKOV, A.S.; NEKRASOV, V.V.; PRASOLOV, M.I.;
BARTENEV, S.N.; BELYAYEVA, T.P.; ZHERDEV, P.A.;
KOYVUNEN, T.M.; SMORODOV, P.V., redaktor; PODSTYEL'SKAYA,
K.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual for a Karelian field crop grower] Spravochnik
karel'skogo polevoda. Petrozavodsk, Karel'skoe knizhnoe
(MIRA 17:3)
izd-vo, 1962. 435 p.

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Obesserivaniye Slantsevikh Benzinov Gidrirovaniyem Pod Davleniyem V
Prisutstvii Katalizatorov, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No 1, 44

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G .74

TSYBA, A.N.; SHEYNMAN, A.B.

Chemical composition of the aromatic part of gasolines obtained by
oxidation cracking and reforming. Trudy Inst.neft no.6:12-19 '55.
(Gasoline) (MLRA 8:12)

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TSYBA, A. N. and SHEYNMAN, A. D.

"Chemical Composition of Aromatics Contained in Gasoline Produced by
Oxidative Cracking and Reforming," Trudy Inst. Nefti, No.6, 1955

Translation D 411562

TSYBA4A8N8

600

1. SOLODOV, S. M., TSYBA, A.N.

2. USSR (600)

"Regeneration of the Zinc Chloride Carrier During the Refining of Benzene
Produced by Cracking at Dubrovaya", Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekhn. Nauk,
No. 5, 1941. Institute of Mineral Fuels, Academy of Sciences, USSR.
Submitted 18 Jan 1941.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-1530, 25 Oct 1951.

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Laboratory of Vapor-Phase Oxidation Cracking, Institute of Mineral Fuels, Academy of Sciences USSR (-1944-)

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BR-52059019

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(MLRA 7:1)
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Bol'shakov)

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red. izd-va; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn. red.

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[Complexometric analysis] Kompleksometricheskii analiz. Kiev,
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[Furfurole] Furfurol. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1962. 240 p.
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izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1961. 263 p. (MIRA 14:11)
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[Epoxide resins] Epoksidnye smoly. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.
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MACHUKHO, A.; NABATNIKOV, P.; SOKOLOV, B.; SIVOKON' Ya; US, V.;
SHCHIGALEV, V.; BURAVENKO, N.; KOVSHAROV, S.; SOKOLOV, S.;
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(Karelia--Peat soils) (Soil microorganisms)

KOROVIN, A.I.; IL'INA, I.V.; TSYBA, M.M.

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the north. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.28:108-112 '60.

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winter rye yields. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.28:113-125 '60.
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TSYBA, M.M.

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on drained transitional bogs in Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR
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(Karelia--Pastures and meadows)

TSYBA, M.M.

Depth of the root systems of cultivated plants in the peat soils of southern Karelia. Uch. zap. Petrozav. gos. un. 12 no. 2:143-149 (MIRA 16:1)

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(Rocks--Analysis)

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LEBEDEVA, Ye.M.

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(Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station Region—Water, Underground)
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TSYBA, S.A.

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56-57 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.

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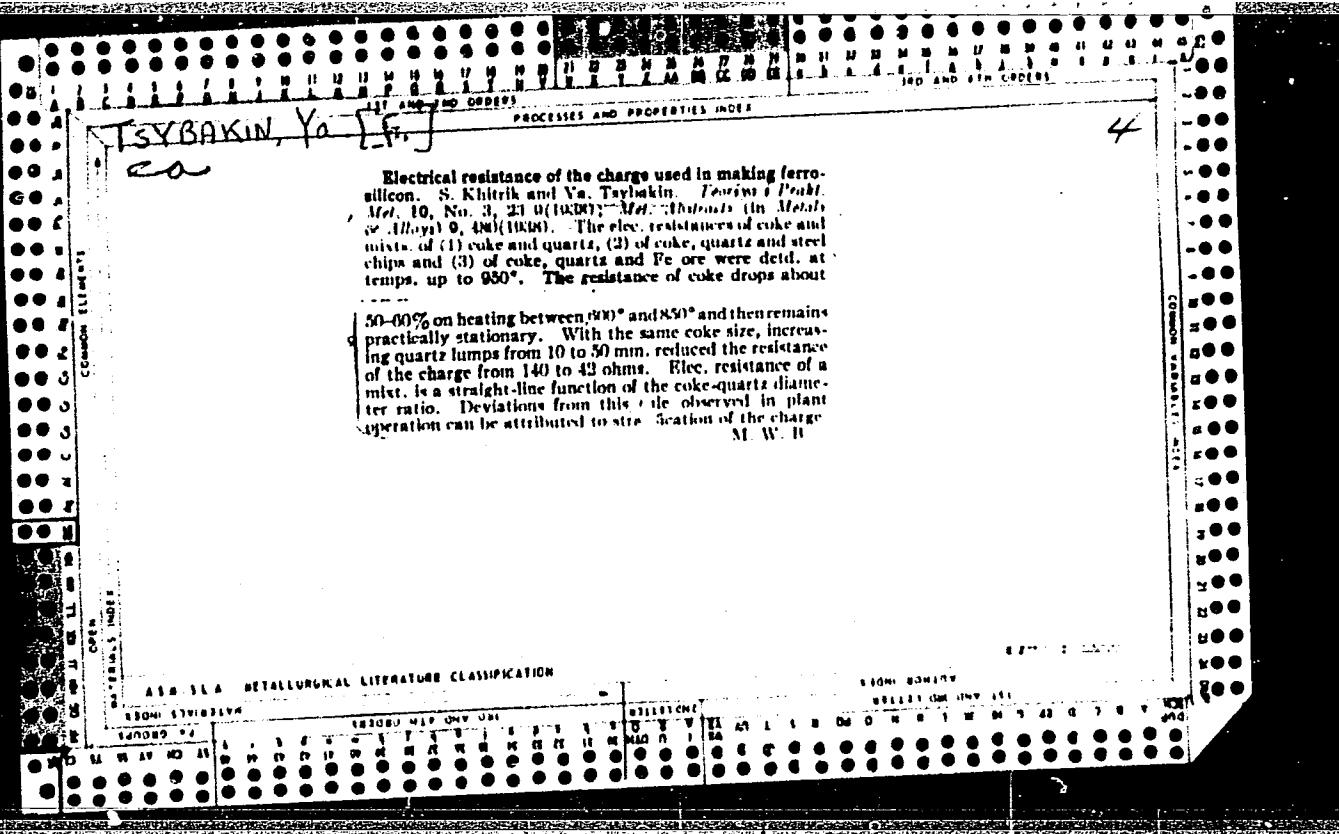
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(Electric power) (Amortization)

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(Electric power)



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60

Increasing the yield of chromium from chromium ore in the smelting of ferrochromium low in carbon. S. I. Khlirik and Ya. F. Tsyplakina. *Tsvirja Prakt. Met.* 11, No. 4-5, 31-7 (1939); cf. following abstract. The content of Cr_2O_3 in the slag depends on its basicity. The greater the ratio $\text{CaO} : \text{SiO}_2$, the less Cr_2O_3 is in the slag. An increase of $\text{CaO} : \text{SiO}_2$ to 1.6 decreases the content of Cr_2O_3 to 2-4% and increases the amt. of slag by 2.5%. The coeff. of Cr yield in such cases is 0.5-0.6% (at Cr_2O_3 4% in the slag). A further increase of the basicity of slag is not recommended, because slag with $\text{CaO} : \text{SiO}_2 = 1.5$ is brittle. At $\text{CaO} : \text{SiO}_2 = 1.75$ the elec. cond. of the slag increases to twice its ordinary value, which leads to an increased C content caused by the voltaic arc. Up to $\text{CaO} : \text{SiO}_2 = 1.5$ no difficulties during smelting are encountered because the m. p. of such a slag is below 1200° . Overheating the bath increases the Cr_2O_3 content in the slag. There is a definite relation between $2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ and 2Fe which is expressed by the cubic parabola $2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 = K(2\text{Fe})^3$. The coeff. K depends on the compn. of ferrochrome and is 0.25 for ferrochrome contg. Cr 56%. Owing to the relation existing in the slag between $2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ and 2Fe no Fe ore should be added to the furnace before emptying because the O of the ore oxidizes not only Si, but also Cr. The use of limestone alone is not recommended, because a large amt. of heat is necessary for its combustion in the open furnace (approx. 1250 kw.-hrs./ton of limestone) and the CO_2 formed oxidizes Si and Cr. This reduces the coeff. of the utilization of Si and increases the Cr_2O_3 content in the slag. The use of small amts. of limestone in the charge (25-30%) is recommended because this agitates the bath, causing a better mixing of the slag and accelerating the reduction of Cr from the ore. The limestone must be in the form of well-burned pieces. A fresh layer of ore must be created for increasing Cr. Some limestone should be added if foam is formed after the addn. of a small amt. of water to the charge. W. R. Henn

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ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE C

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W. R. Henn

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TSYBAKIN, Ya. F.

Distribution of the current in three-phase iron-smelting furnaces. Ya. K. Tsybakin. *Tekhnika Prakt. Met.* 11, No. 2, 18-24 (1959).—The problem of the distribution of the current in a 3-phase furnace is confined to the detn. of the elec. field between the electrodes and the furnace floor. In order to verify the theoretical calcs. of the elec. fields, models were prep'd. which consisted of horizontal and vertical cross-sections of 3-phase furnaces. The model was filled with 1 mm. coke (a uniform conducting medium). The exply. obtained fields coincided nearly completely with those obtained by theoretical calcs. A comparison of results obtained from furnaces in which the 3 electrodes were placed at the points of a triangle and those in which the electrodes were placed in a row showed that the former method has a no. of advantages over the 2nd method: An even charge in all phases, the current flowing from the electrode to the furnace floor is greater, the smelting zones are coaxed at the center, the smelting zones can be combined into one large reaction zone, heat losses are smaller and the movement of the charge is more uniform along the horizontal cross-section of the furnace. In both types a deep placing of the electrodes produces better results. It increases the useful current and decreases the heat losses. If the heat losses are not essential the deep setting of the electrodes permits of a shorter shaft. This decreases the current which shunts the useful current in the triangle arrangement of electrodes. W. R. Henn

W. R. Henn

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TSYBAKIN, Ya. F.		<p>Distribution of the current in three-phase iron-smelting furnaces. Ya. F. Tsybakin. <i>Tertiya Prakt. Met.</i> 11, No. 7, 18-24 (1935).—The problem of the distribution of the current in a 3-phase furnace is confined to the detn. of the elec. field between the electrodes and the furnace floor. In order to verify the theoretical calcs. of the elec. fields, models were prep'd. which consisted of horizontal & vertical cross-sections of 3-phase furnaces. The model was filled with 1 mm. coke (a uniform conducting medium). The exptly. obtained fields coincided nearly completely with those obtained by theoretical calcs. A comparison of results obtained from furnaces in which the 3 electrodes were placed at the points of a triangle and those in which the electrodes were placed in a row showed that the former method has a no. of advantages over the 2nd method: An even charge in all phases, the current flowing from the electrode to the furnace floor is greater, the smelting zones are concd. at the center, the smelting zones can be combined into one large reaction zone, heat losses are smaller and the movement of the charge is more uniform along the horizontal cross-section of the furnace. In both types a deep placing of the electrodes produces better results. It increases the useful current and decreases the heat losses. If the heat losses are not essential the deep setting of the electrodes permits of a shorter shaft. This decreases the current which shunts the useful current in the triangle arrangement of electrodes.</p>										W. R. Henn	
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TSYBAKOV, B.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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p.v

Moscow. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut

Issledovaniya po fizike i radiotekhnike (Research in Physics and Radio Engineering) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 132 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 2) 3,700 copies printed.

Ed.: Zaytseva, K.Ya., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Gortsuyeva, N.A.; Tech. Ed.: Rozhin, V.P.; Managing Ed.: Zaymovskaya, A.S., Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book may be useful to scientific personnel, engineers, and students conducting research in physics and radio engineering.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of 13 articles written by instructors and graduate and undergraduate students of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology. The articles discuss problems in radio physics, optics and physics. No personalities are mentioned. References appear at the end of each article.

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SOV/141-1-5-6-14/28

AUTHORS: Tsybakov, B.S. and Yakovlev, V.P.
TITLE: Reproduction of the Input Signal from the Response of a
Device

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika,
1958, Vol 1, Nr 5-6, pp 98 - 104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The devices considered are characterised by:

$$F(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)h(y-x)dx \quad (1)$$

where $F(y)$ is the response of the device to an input signal $f(x)$, while $h(y)$ is a characteristic function in the device. It is necessary to determine the requirements to be met by functions $F(y)$, $f(x)$ and $h(y)$, such that the solution of Eq (1) would be unique. If the device is an infinite passband, the conditions of uniqueness can easily be established; they follow directly from the theory of the Fourier integral (Ref 15). However, when the bandwidth of the device is finite, it is necessary to assume not only the finiteness of the input

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Reproduction of the Input Signal from the Response of a Device

signal but also its finite duration. The first assumption shows that the unique solution is in the form of Eq (4), where $h(\omega)$ is defined by Eq (2); the integration of Eq (4) is done over the intervals where $h(\omega) \neq 0$. If the second assumption is also taken into account, the unique solution of Eq (1) is given by:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\hat{F}(\omega)}{\hat{h}(\omega)} \right]_{\omega=\omega_0}^{(n)} \frac{(\omega - \omega_0)^n}{n!} e^{i\omega x} d\omega \right\} .. \quad (9)$$

Normally, the reproduction of the input signal of the device, on the basis of its output signal (by means of Eqs 4 or 9) is effected approximately. It is, therefore, of interest to determine the errors of the reproduction. It is shown that the error in the determination of the response of the device is dependent on the resolving power

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Reproduction of the Input Signal from the Response of a Device

of the measuring equipment. The author expresses his gratitude to Ya.I. Khurgin for valuable advice and discussion. There 15 references, of which 7 are English, 6 Soviet and 2 German; 1 of the Soviet references is translated from English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958

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TSYBAKOV B. S.

В. С. Кабаков
О практической способности измерительных методов
оценки.

Ю. М. Мартынов
К теории корректирования звука

10 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. Е. Балашов,
В. С. Федулов,
Г. С. Тихонов
Метод полигонометрического разложения в задачах обна-
ружения сигналов в многоканальных системах.

Н. А. Толмач
Значение теории практической измерительной
системы в дистанционном спутниковом

В. Н. Матвеев
О практической способности одного способа определения
параметров движения вынужденных колебаний

Г. А. Серов
К вопросу об оптимальной обработке измери-
тельных данных

4

10 июня
(с 10 до 22 часов)

Ю. С. Азарин
О корректных методах при измерительных методах
оценки с экспоненциальной линеаризацией функций

В. Е. Мурзаков
Новые приемы анализа спутниковых

Г. А. Малюков
Помехозащищенность времени с измерениями време-
нием измерения. Случай практического решения одно-
временного приема

Н. Н. Кузнецов
О практической способности определения параметров
изображения телевидением с оценкой

11 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. Е. Балашов
Нарастание вероятности обнаружения инкулю-
мента через некоторый длительный

Д. В. Фоминов
Изучение радиопоглощющее устройство неупро-
тивленных сигналов

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in A. S. Popov (VURKE), Moscow,
8-12 June, 1959

TsybaKov, B.S.

PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

007/3027

Name: Radio-technicheskij Institut
Title: Radiotekhnika i radioelektronika (Research in Physics and Radio Electronics)
Publisher: Nauka, Chorogbit, 1979. 170 p. (In: study, 170 p.)
Type: 1) Kniga s illyustracijami, 2) Kniga printsepij.
Author(s): Ministrstvo radioelektronnykh sredstv spetsial'nogo

uchebnaya. This book is intended for scientific workers, students in advanced courses and engineers.

Content: This is a collection of 15 studies dealing with problems of radio physics, electronics, quantum physics and acoustics. The studies examine the method of least squares as applied to the propagation of radio waves in the presence of a plane junction, the general conditions of stability of a random process at the output of a linear filter, the results of experiments with a ferromagnetic specimen with large Barkhausen jumps as an example, the noise mechanism in ferromagnetics at cyclic magnetization reversal, experiments for the determination of thermal characteristics and the results of an experimental study of a turbulent boundary layer in a supersonic flow. No personal views are mentioned. References accompany most articles.

SUMMARY OR COMMENT:

Sokolov, I.A., and V.P. Yakovlev. Similarity Between an Object and Its Optimal Image at which the Image of an Object Produced by an Optic System Resembles the Structure of the Object as Described. It is shown that for objects of finite range a similar image is impossible. The conditions for objects of finite range to define more accurately the conditions of visibility described in this study are given.

Ivanov, Yu.A. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Frunze]. Comparison

of Two Techniques and Application of Optometric Power Resistors Problems of summing and averaging of optometric power resistors are clarified. Methods of determining the operating parameters of permanent power resistors as well as control methods using electronic factors for these resistors are described.

Fedorov, Yu.A. [Doctor of Technical Sciences], G.M. Katsabary, [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and V.V. Pervov [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Model of the Electrification of Direct Current. This model was developed at the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology. The poor and control systems of the model are briefly described.

Bondarenko, N.Y. Temperature Dependence of the Work Function of Thermionic Cathodes

It is shown that the temperature dependence of the work function of various thermionic cathodes are differentiated. The spot effect of the emitting surfaces of cathodes on the temperature coefficient of the work function is taken into account. In the case of a semiconductor cathode the experimentally obtained values of temperature dependence of the work function can be explained by the temperature dependence of the electrochemical potential.

Bondarenko, N.Y. Method of Determining Thermionic Emission Constants of Semiconductor Cathodes

A combination of measuring the thermionic emission constants of a semiconductor cathode as described. This method consists of measuring the work function (average for the film and for a set of semiconductor cathodes) for the same cathode specimens as well as determining the temperature coefficients of the work function, which facilitates interpretation of experimental results. Preliminary data on the energy levels of semiconductor cathodes can be obtained by making measurements over a wide temperature range.

Kostylev, A.N. Problem of Emission Decline (Fatigue) in an Oxide-Coated

Cathode

Experimental results showing an increase in the work function and in the change of the oxide-coated cathode during a pulse are presented. The observed change in the work function is considered a symptom of the mobile-donor recombination of the mobile-donor

TSYBAKOV, B.S.

Carrying capacity of a single-beam channel with random variations
in adsorption. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; radiotekh. i elektron.
(MIRA 14:5)
no.2:44-51 '59.

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.
(Information theory)

TSYBAKOV, B.S.; YAKOVLEV, V.P.

Likeness of an object to its optical image. Trudy MFTI no.4:
25-28 '59. (MIR 13:9)
(Optics)

SOV/109- -4-3-31/38

AUTHORS: Tsybakov, B.S., and Yakovlev, V.P.

TITLE: Accuracy of the Reproduction of a Function by Means of a Finite Number of Terms of the Kotel'nikov Series (O
tochnosti vosstanovleniya funktsii s pomoshch'yu
konechnogo chisla chlenov ryada Kotel'nikova)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3,
p 542 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that a function $f(t)$ can be expressed in terms of the series represented by the first equation on page 542. If a finite number of terms is taken in this series, the signal is not reproduced accurately, and it is shown that the error can be expressed by the second formula on page 542. The parameter P in this formula represents the energy carried by function $f(t)$, while T is half the duration time of the function.

Card 1/1 There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1958

SOV/109--4-3-32/38

AUTHORS: Tsybakov, B.S., and Yakovlev, V.P.
TITLE: Width of the Spectral Lines of a Multi-Vibrator (Shirina spektral'nykh liniy mul'tivibratora)
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol 4, Nr 3, 1959,
pp 543-545 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that due to the presence of unstable and noisy elements, the spectral lines of an oscillatory system are widened instead of being infinitely narrow. This effect is also encountered in free-running multi-vibrators. The effect is investigated in this paper. A simple anode-coupled multivibrator shown in Fig 1 is considered. The anode waveforms generated by the system are shown in Fig 2. It is shown that, when the system contains noisy elements, the constant t_1 (see Fig 2) is determined by the root of Eq (2), where $f(t)$ is the exponential portion of the waveform shown by the solid line in Fig 2, u is the cut-off potential of the tube and $\xi(t)$ is the noise acting on the grid of the second tube (Ref 6). The mean square value of the noise is given by Eq (3), where I represents the average current of the second tube, μ is the amplification factor of the tube and C_o is its parasitic capacitance. Since the quantity σ^2 of Eq (3)

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SOV/109- -4-3-32/38

Width of the Spectral Lines of a Multi-Vibrator
is comparatively small, Eq (2) can be expanded into the
Taylor series as shown in Eq (4). This can approximately
be written as Eq (9). From this it follows that the
quantity τ_1 (see Fig 2) is distributed according to the
normal law as given by Eq (10). The distance between the
neighbouring pulses τ , is therefore distributed in
accordance with Eq (12). The spectral density of the
process at the output to the multivibrator can be found
by employing Eqs (10) and (12), and is in the form of
Eq (13) (see Ref 5). From Eq (13) it is found that the
width of a spectral line at a level 0.7 is given by
Eq (15), where n denotes the number of a harmonic and ν
is the frequency of the fundamental. The relative width
of a line is expressed by Eq (16), where t_0 represents
the average value of τ_1 (see Fig 2). The authors
express their gratitude to Ya.I. Khurgin for suggesting

Card 2/3

SOV/109- -4-3-32/38

Width of the Spectral Lines of a Multi-Vibrator

the problem and for his interest in this work.
Card 3/3 There are 2 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are
Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1958

SOV/109-4-7-5/25

AUTHOR: Tsybakov, B.S.

TITLE: Capacity of Two-path Communication Channels

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 7,
pp 1116 - 1123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Communication at medium and short waves is hampered by the phenomenon of fading of the received signal. This is due to the well-known effect of the interference of several rays proceeding from various paths. The effect leads to decrease in the channel capacity of such a communication system. This was first considered by V.I. Siforov (Ref 1). A more detailed investigation of the problem is undertaken in this article. It is assumed that the communication transmitter radiates a signal $\xi(t)$ having an average power P_c . The signal has a bandwidth extending from 0 to W . The signal appearing at the receiver can be represented by Eq (1) where the functions a_1 , a_2 , τ_1 and τ_2 are random functions independent of ξ and ζ ; ζ represents

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Capacity of Two-path Communication Channels

SOV/109-4-7-5/25

the perturbing noise which is independent of the signal ξ ; A is the linear operator which describes the filtering characteristics of the system. Since the fading phenomenon occupies a very narrow bandwidth (of the order of 1 c.p.s.), Eq (1) can be simplified and written as:

$$\eta(t) = a_1 \xi(t - \tau_1) + a_2 \xi(t - \tau_2) + \zeta(t) \quad (3)$$

where a_1 and a_2 represent fixed quantities which are equal to the square roots of the mean square values of the processes $a_1(t)$ and $a_2(t)$; the quantities τ_1 and τ_2 are random quantities whose distribution coincides with uni-dimensional distributions of the processes $\tau_1(t)$ and $\tau_2(t)$. The channel capacity of the system can be evaluated by employing the formula of M.S. Pinsker (Ref 4). This is given by:

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SOV/109-4-7-5/25

Capacity of Two-path Communication Channels

$$C' = \max_{\{f_\zeta(\omega) > 0\}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\omega_0 + W} d\omega \left[p(\tau_1, \tau_2) \log \left[1 + \frac{h(\omega, \tau_1, \tau_2) f_\zeta(\omega)}{f_\zeta(\omega)} \right] d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \right] \quad (7)$$

where the function $h(\omega, \tau_1, \tau_2)$ is the spectral characteristic of a linear operator H , which determines the transformation represented by Eq (8). The function $f_\zeta(\omega)$ is the spectral density of the transmitted signal, $f_\zeta(\omega)$ is the spectral density of the noise, $p(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ is the simultaneous density distribution of the quantities τ_1 and τ_2 . The capacity C' can also be represented by Eq (14), where the function Φ is defined by Eq (13). The solution of Eq (14) can be found by using the Lagrange method. This permits the determination of the spectral density of the signal and leads to Eq (16). The solution

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Capacity of Two-path Communication Channels

of Eq (16) is in the form of Eq (17). When the spectral density of the noise is uniform (Eq 18) and when the signal spectrum is homogeneous (Eq 19), the capacity is given by:

$$C' = F \log_2 \left[1 + \frac{(a_1^2 + a_2^2)P_c}{P_W} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{(a_1^2 - a_2^2)^2 P_c^2}{P_W^2} + 2 \frac{(a_1^2 + a_2^2)P_c}{P_W}} \right] \quad (20)$$

where $F = W/2\pi$. When the signal-to-noise ratio is small, Eq (20) can be approximately written as Eq (21). On the other hand, when the signal-to-noise ratio is large, the capacity is expressed by Eqs (22). In the absence of one of the rays, (e.g. $a_2 = 0$), the capacity is expressed by

Eq (24). The capacity of a two-path system is compared with that of a single-path system in Figure 1 and 2. It is found that the decrease in the capacity caused by the

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Capacity of Two-path Communication Channels ^{SOV/109-4-7-5/25}

two-path propagation does not exceed 15%. The author expresses his gratitude to V.I. Siforov for his interest in this work and to R.L. Dobrushin for his advice. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 5/5

TSYBAKOV, B. S., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Transmission capacity
of multiray communication channels." Moscow, 1960. 10 pp; (Moscow
Physics-Technology Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 151)

S/194/61/000/010/064/082
D271/D301

69500

AUTHORS: Dobrushin, R.L., Khurgin, Ya.I. and Tsybakov, B.S.

TITLE: Approximate computation of the transmission capability of radio channels with random parameters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1961, 13, abstract 10 I87 (Tr. Vses. soveshchaniya po teorii veroyatnostey i matem. statistike 1958, Erevan, AN ArmSSR, 1960, 164-171)

TEXT: The velocity of information transmission and the transmission capability of a telecommunication channel are considered in conditions of multi-path propagation. It is assumed that channel parameters change very slowly by comparison with the pass band of the channel. In this case channel parameters are regarded as random values remaining constant during time intervals sufficiently long to obtain near optimal coding. 10 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] ✓B

Card 1/1

22901

S/109/61/006/004/016/025
E140/E163

6,9500

AUTHOR: Tsybakov, B.S.

TITLE: Shannon's scheme for Gaussian messages with uniform spectrum in a channel with fluctuation noise

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Vol.6, No.4, 1961,
pp. 649-651

TEXT: The author of this note discusses a simple proof for Shannon's direct theorem for the particular case of "white" Gaussian communication and channel. It is demonstrated that linear coding and decoding methods are optimal for this case. The proof uses the well known and well developed apparatus of the theory of the optimal linear filter. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1960

Card 1/1

(7)

- BUKHANOV, A. E., Moscow Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics - "On designs for automatic recognition of patterns in noise" (Section III)
- BRAVES, S. N., and SVECHINSKIY, V. N., Biocybernetical Institute, University of Moscow - "Matrix structure in stimulating of learning" (Section VII)
- DOBROKHIN, R. L., and TSYRakov, B. S., Moscow Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics - "Information transmission with additional noise" (Section XI)
- FLEYSHMAN, B. S., Moscow Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics - "Basic theorems of the constructive information theory" (Section VIII)
- NAPALKOV, A. V., Chair of Higher Nervous Activity, Moscow State University - "Mechanisms of the selection of useful and trustful information" (Section IX)

REPORT to be submitted for the International Symposium on Information Theory,
Brussels, Belgium, 3-7 Sep 1962

34026

S/109/62/007/001/003/027
D201/D301

6,9500

AUTHOR: Tsybakov, B.S.

TITLE: Linear coding of information

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 25-38

TEXT: In the present article the author considers a method of optimum linear coding and decoding of information. Application of this method requires the knowledge of spectral density of transmitted information only, together with the spectral relationships inside the channel. The coding and decoding is assumed to be obtained by linear filters with constant parameters, the circuit being that usually assumed in the theory of information, whose bloc diagram may be represented by a series connection of blocks of coding arrangement, communication channel and decoder. The measure of the quality of transmission through such a channel, whose input signal $\eta(n)$ is a random stationary sequence, is the r.m.s. deviation of the received information from $\xi(n)$, the transmitted one $\xi(n)$, according to \times

(Card 1/3)

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D201/D301

Linear coding of information

$$\chi^2 = M[\xi(n) - \tilde{\xi}(n)]^2 \quad (5)$$

and the problem reduces thus to minimizing χ^2 by proper choice of coding and decoding filters. When the value of χ^2 becomes of a certain fixed magnitude this minimum r.m.s. value of error is evaluated for the important case of a channel with additive noise, i.e. when the signal is transmitted through the channel

$$\tilde{\eta}(n) = \eta(n) + \theta(n), \quad (27)$$

in which the additive noise $\theta(n)$ is a random stationary sequence independent of the signal $\eta(n)$. It is shown that for such a channel the optimizing coding filter transmits only frequencies λ , at which the ratio of the spectral density of information at the input is greater than a certain threshold value and that the optimum decoding filter will not transmit frequencies cut-off by the coding filter and the minimum value of χ^2 is then derived as

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\mu_1} \int_V V f_{\xi\xi}(\lambda) f_{\theta\theta}(\lambda) d\lambda + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_V f_{\theta\theta}(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad (36)$$

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D201/D301

Linear coding of information

in which the domain \bar{V} consists of λ for which $f_{\text{gg}}(\lambda)/\mu_1 f_{\theta\theta}(\lambda) < 1$, f_{gg} and $f_{\theta\theta}$ are the mutual spectral densities of the information and noise and μ_1 is a factor. The second term in Eq. (36) represents the contribution to the error as introduced by the coding filter. The above results may be easily applied to the case of transmission of continuous random functions. The distribution densities and the dependence of x^2 on the signal power P at the input are numerically solved for a channel with constant spectral density and comparison of optimal linear coding and decoding is made with other types of optimum and non-optimum methods. There are 10 figures and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J.P. Costas, Coding with linear systems, Proc. I.R.E., 1952, 40, 9, 1101.

Card 3/3

35460
S/109/62/007/003/002/029
D234/D302

6.9500 (1329)

AUTHOR: Tsybakov, B.S.

TITLE: Linear coding of images

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 3, 1962,
375 - 385

TEXT: The author considers the transmission of a motionless two-dimensional image, on the basis of the theory of information, and studies two-dimensional linear methods of its coding and decoding. Transformations of two-dimensional images known in optics are applied to solving the problem. It is stated that these methods allow the quality of the transmitted image to be improved. An idealized two-dimensional transmission channel is constructed for the purpose. Optimum characteristics of the coding and decoding filters and the mean square error corresponding to them are calculated. An isotropic image with an exponential correlation function is considered as an example. There are 4 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language pub-

Card (1/2) 

S/109/62/007/005/002/u29
D234/D302

Linear coding of images

lications read as follows: P. Elias, D.S. Grey, D.L. Robinson, J.
Opt. Soc. America, 1952, 42, 2, 127; T.P. Cheatham, A. Kohlenberg,
Convent, Rec. IRE, National Convent, 1954, pt. 4, p. 6-12; E.L.O.
Neill, IRE, Trans. Information Theory, 1956, IT-2, 2, 56.

X

SUBMITTED: September 9, 1961

Card 2/2

SIFOROV, V.I.; TSYBAKOV, B.S.

Development of the information theory in the U.S.S.R. Part
1. General survey of papers. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.5:
(MIRA 16:12)
74-78 S-0 '63.

TSYBAKOV, B.S.

Theory of the transmission of images. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib.
(MIRA 16:12)
no.5;95-98 S-0 '63.

DOBRUSHIN, R.L.; TSYBAKOV, B.S.

Transmission of information with additional noise. Probl..
(MIRA 16:12)
pered. inform. no.14:21-42 '63.

L 33249-66 EWT(d)/EWP(l) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AP6004984

SOURCE CODE: UR/0406/65/001/001/0026/0040

AUTHOR: Tsybakov, B. S.

45
43
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Transmission capacity of a vector Gaussian channel without memory ✓

SOURCE: Problemy peredachi informatsii, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 26-40

TOPIC TAGS: Gaussian channel, transmission line, computer memory

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is the study of the transmission capacity of a vector channel having Gaussian relative distribution of signal values (with fixed signals at the inputs). The mathematic model of a vector channel investigated allows for the presence of "intersecting" distortions between the various input signals, accounts for the fact that the medium in which the propagation occurs is a dispersing one, and also accounts for the possible relationships between the fluctuating noises which are superimposed on the signals at the various outputs. A search is made for the transmission capacity of a vector channel. It is shown that the arbitrary vector channel of the type under investigation is equivalent to a canonical vector channel composed of a definite number (which is not greater than the minimal of the numbers n and m) of the independent Gaussian channels without memory operating in parallel. Conditions are given for the singularity of the vector channel, which, when satisfied, make the transmission capacity infinitely great. The results which pertain to the Gaussian vector discrete channel without memory are given in the present article. In conclusion, the author considers it his

Card 1/2

UDC 621.391.133

L 33249-66
ACC NR: Ap6004984

pleasant duty to express his deep appreciation to R. L. Dobrushin and M. S. Pinsker for continuous discussions on the questions raised in this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 105 formulas.

2
SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 20Sep64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757310005-2

TSYBAKOV, B.S.

Capacity of the vector Gaussian memoryless channel. Probl. pered. inform.
(MIRA 18:7)
1 no.1:26-40 '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757310005-2"

TSYBAKOV, B.S. (Moskva)

Comparative effectiveness of optimum linear and nonlinear methods
for coding continuous communications. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib.
(MIRA 17:12)
no.4:42-52 Jl-Ag '64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757310005-2

1004270052

where α_0 is the transitory
and α_1 is the permanent component. To facilitate the

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757310005-2"

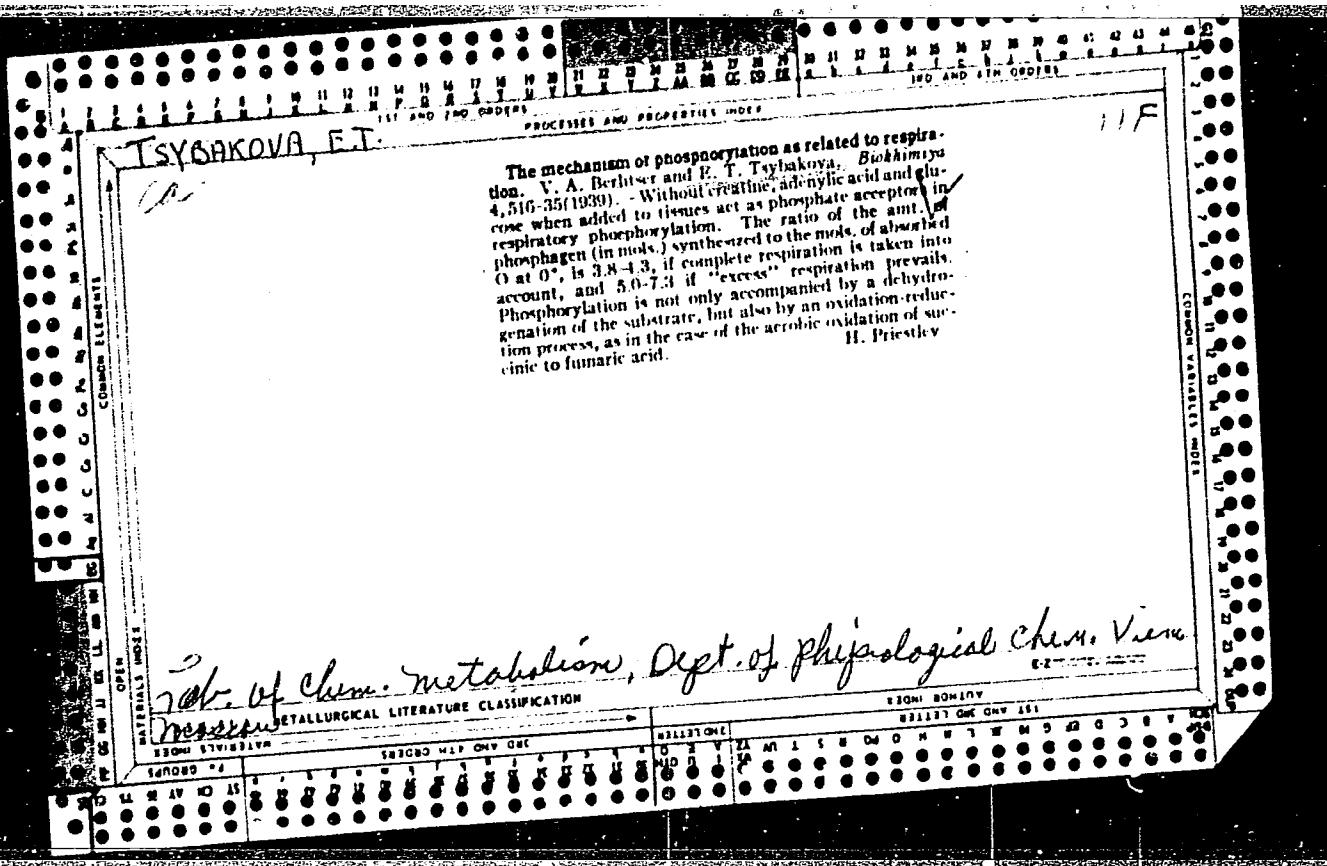
L 8727-05

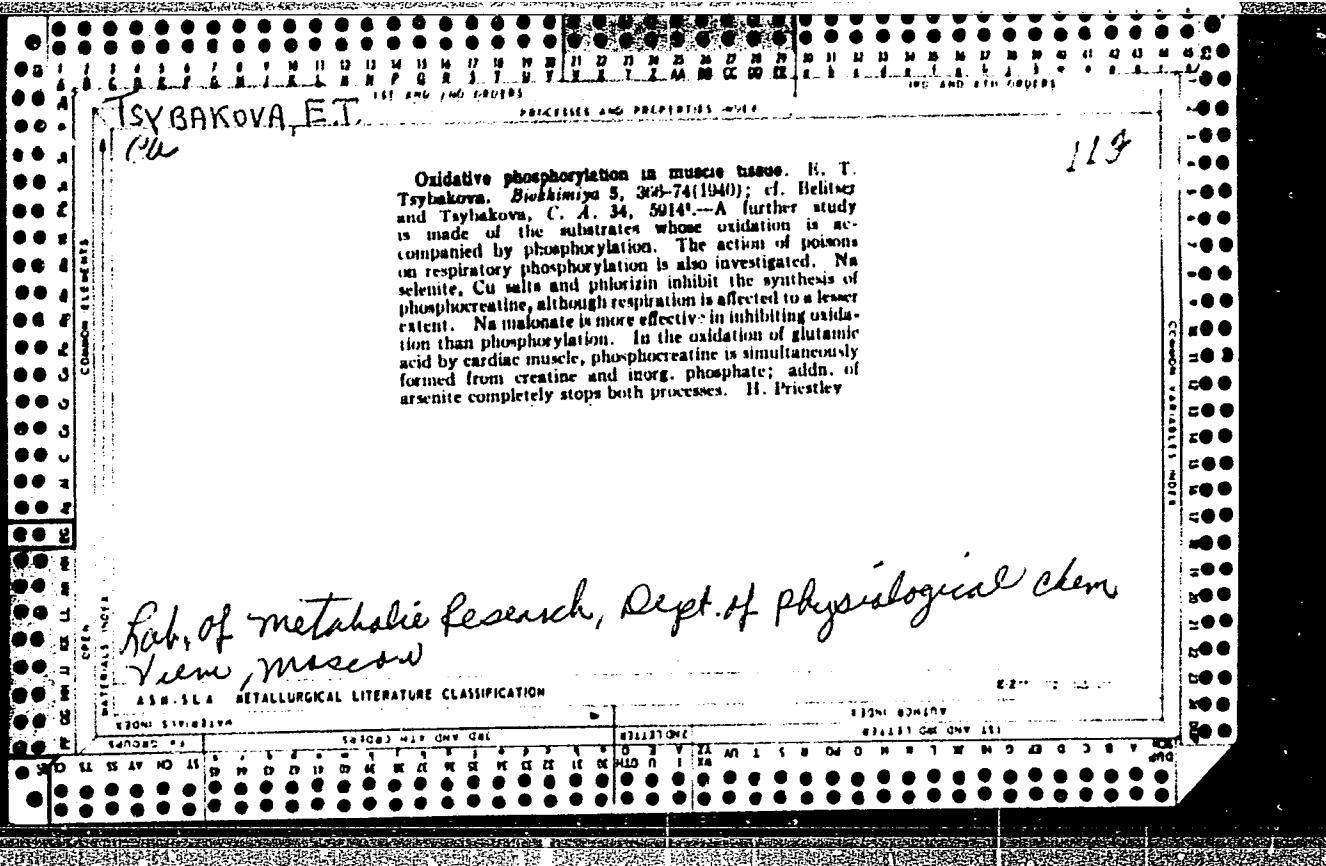
ACCESSION NR: AP4044822

calculation of ϵ^2 , explicit expressions for $H(\epsilon)$ and C are derived
and the final form of ϵ^2 as a function of ϵ is obtained.

Central density of the message (with the exponential correlation func-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE





TSYBAKOVA, Ye. T.

"Concerning Variations in Calcium-Phosphorus Metabolism in Cases of Chondroperi-chondritis of the Larynx," Sub 22 Feb 47, Inst of Nutrition, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.
SO: Sum.No.457, 18 Apr 55

TSYBAKOVA, Ye.T., assistent.

~~Pyroracemic acid content of healthy "normal" teeth and of carious teeth in man. Stomatologiya no.2:15-19 Mr-Ap '54. (MIRRA 7:4)~~

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - professor A.E.Sharpenak) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy). (Teeth) (Pyroracemic acid)

TSYBAKOVA, Ye. T. Cand. Biolog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Concerning Variations in the Calcium-Phosphorus Exchange in Cases of Chondro-Perichondritis of the Larynx." Inst of Nutrition, Acad Sci USSR, 22 Feb 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb, 1947 (Project #17836)

VAYNER, L.S.; KOLESNICHENKO, N.G.; TSYBAN' E.P.

Mass surveys as a method for detecting tuberculosis in rural areas.
Sov.zdrav. 15 no.4:41-42 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. S.I.TSesarskaya)
Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir.-
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk M.A.Brusnikin)

(TUBERCULOSIS, prevention and control,
in Russia, mass surveys in rural areas (Rus))
(RURAL CONDITIONS,
tuberc. mass surveys in Russia (Rus))

AKSEL'ROD, L.B.; DUBOVYY, Ye.D.; GOLBAN, N.D.; KONSHIN, A.A.; TSITKO, T.M.;
TSYBAN', E.P.

Course of experimental tuberculosis under the influence of ionizing
radiations. Med.rad. 4 no.12:48-52 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(dir. M.A. Brusnikin) i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Ye.D.
Dubovyy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(TUBERCULOSIS exper.)
(RADIATION EFFECTS exper.)

TSYBAN¹, I. A.

Spinal Cord-Surgery

Modified method of dissecting the spinal cord by the frontal approach. Arkhiv. pat. 14,
no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

TSYBAKOV, B.S.; YAKOVLEV, V.P.

Structure of functions with a limited spectrum and associated
problems of the information theory. Trudy MFTI no.2:13-29 ' 58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Information theory)

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verted to useful material suitable for road building and
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in a ball mill and then heated in a rotating retort with 15%
added tar. A 5-hr. heating period was used, of which the
first 3 hrs. went toward the gradual attainment of temp. Of
the 8 working temps. tried (380, 380-90, and 390-8°),
the 380-90° conditions gave best results and yielded a
product with a desirable softening point (59-60°). The
latter can also be controlled by adding the tar in parts. If
1/3 is added at the time of charging the retort and 1/3 at the
time of discharge, the resulting product has a softening point
of 49-50° instead of the 59-60° value given by the product
prep'd. when all of the tar is added at the time of charging.
John A. Kryniitsky